

medicinal agents capable of producing the effects claimed on said labels and in said circular. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the labels, "Nutr. Sulphate Sicc. Aloes," was false and misleading in that the article contained no sodium sulphate or aloe.

On July 12, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15074. Misbranding of Kentos. U. S. v. 19 Cartons of Kentos. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21642. I. S. No. 15702-x. S. No. C-5329.)

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 cartons of Kentos, remaining in the original unbroken packages, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Kentos Laboratories, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., February 5, 1927, and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, sodium chloride, and water, with traces of potassium chlorate and volatile oils. It did not contain compounds of copper, manganese, nor boron. Undiluted, it failed to kill a culture of *M. aureus* at 37° C. in 5 minutes.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article borne on the labels, (bottle label) "For Pyorrhea—Use full strength * * * For General Use—As preventative, dilute, 1 part * * * with 5 parts water and use while brushing teeth," (carton) "Pyorrhea * * * For the Teeth and Gums * * * For all unhealthy conditions of the Oral Cavity * * * Pyorrhea * * * For Pyorrhea—Use full strength. Swish liquid between teeth. Let it penetrate affected parts for two full minutes. For general Use—As an antiseptic and preventative, dilute 1 part Kentos with 5 parts water and use while brushing teeth. Dilute in like manner and use as gargle to relieve tonsillitis. Use full strength in canker and cold sores. * * * Will positively check and relieve Pyorrhea Alveolaris (Riggs' Disease) immediately. Marvelously healing and beneficial to tender, bleeding, inflamed gums, cold sores, canker sores, bad breath and all disorders of the Oral Cavity. * * * in the treatment of Oral Diseases. * * * used successfully. * * * in conjunction with the Kentos Technic for the most stubborn cases of Pyorrhea Alveolaris. * * * A strong oxidizing agent, employed in solution as an antiseptic and deodorizing application to foul ulcers, canker and ozena. * * * Used as a mouth wash and gargle, in Ulcerative Stomatitis and Follicular Pharyngitis. * * * a local astringent in solution in the treatment of indolent ulcers and various skin diseases. * * * Locally is styptic, astringent, and mildly escharotic; employed as a hemostatic. * * * as a mouth wash in Aphthous Stomatitis." "Active Ingredients" "Potassii Permanganas" * * * "Cupri Sulphas" * * * "Sodii Boras," (circular) "exceptional bactericide and pyostatic. * * * Teeth—gums—mucous membrane and throat * * * a powerful bactericide * * * has proved its specific value and efficacy in the treatment of oral sepsis in general and particularly pyorrhea alveolaris. * * * probably more effective than any antiseptic on the market today. It kills germs without harming flesh tissue, if properly used. * * * Areas which are acutely inflamed, or in which intensive soreness is present, would need a very weak dilution. * * * the mouth contains germs at all times. In order to stay well, use Kentos to kill these deadly destroyers of life tissue. * * * Bad Breath * * * Bleeding Gums * * * Boils, Carbuncles * * * On Open Wound * * * Catarrhal Conditions * * * Chancre and Chancroids * * * This aborts spread of the lesion and cessation of exudate and soon gives a clean, wholesome appearance to the wound. Cervicitis * * * Colds * * * Cuts, Wounds * * * Diphtheritic Throat * * * Domestic Animals * * * to thoroughly cleanse any wound. This will keep wound clean and kill all germs. Eczema * * * Focal Abscess * * * Gum boils * * * Leucorrhea * * * Mouth Cankers * * * Phagedenic Gingivitis (Trench Mouth) * * * Pharyngitis * * * Pus Pockets * * * Pyorrhea Alveolaris * * * Quinsy * * * Stomatitis (Canker Sores) * * * Syphilitic Lesions of the Mouth * * *

Tonsillar Abscess * * * Tonsillitis * * * Tooth Brushes)—Use * * * on tooth brush to keep it in sterile condition. Vincent's Angina," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was effective as a remedy for the several diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements "Active Ingredients," "Potassii Permanganas," "Cupri Sulphas," "Sodii Boras," borne on the label of the carton, were false and misleading in that the said article contained no "Potassii Permanganas," "Cupri Sulphas" or "Sodii Boras."

On June 28, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15075. Misbranding of Vernas lotion. U. S. v. 5 Dozen, et al., Bottles of Vernas Lotion. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21508, 21509. S. Nos. E-5920, E-5921.)

On January 3 and 4, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12-11/12 dozen bottles of Vernas lotion, remaining unsold at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vernas Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in two consignments, on or about November 10 and November 30, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (bottle label) "A powerful * * * Antiseptic * * * Prophylactic for Surgical, Dental or Household Employment Especially Serviceable in Inflammatory Affections of the Mouth, Nose and Throat For Burns, Wounds, Abrasions * * * Economical Because of its Potency. Directions. Oral Prophylaxis.—To maintain a healthy condition of the mouth and prevent decay of the teeth, use Vernas as a mouth wash daily. * * * imparts tone to the gums and invigorates the mucous membranes * * * Loose Teeth, Etc.—For pyorrhea alveolaris, or Riggs' disease, gingivitis, spongy or bleeding gums, canker sores, etc., use Vernas full strength * * * Sore Throat, Etc.—For diphtheria, mumps, sore throat or tonsillitis, use, as a gargle or mouth wash, from three to six tablespoonfuls of Vernas to a tumblerful of warm water. Nasal Catarrh, Etc.—In nasal catarrh, hay-fever or fetid discharges from the nose, use, as a douche, one-half to one teaspoonful of Vernas to a tumblerful of warm water. * * * Eruptions, Etc.—In eczema, hives, * * * Wounds, Etc.—In abrasions, burns * * * cuts * * * or lacerations apply Vernas, full strength, after which keep the parts dressed in cotton or gauze saturated with one part Vernas to three parts water. Sores, Etc.—Old sores, ulcers or suppurating wounds should be bathed twice a day with Vernas, full strength, then dressed with equal parts of Vernas and Water. Vaginitis, Etc.—in leucorrhea, vaginitis or other discharges, add from two to six tablespoonfuls of Vernas to a pint of water. Vernas arrests chronic discharges, dispels feter, invigorates the mucous surfaces and acts as a trustworthy prophylactic * * * Because of its antiseptic power * * * Vernas should be used to the exclusion of such agents as carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate;" (carton) "General Antiseptic * * * Remedial properties * * * Reliable General Antiseptic * * * Beneficial as a Spray in Nasal Catarrh As a Gargle in Sore Throat or Tonsillitis As an Application in Wounds Eruptions or Indolent Sores As a Douche in All Discharges * * * Powerful * * * Antiseptic * * * Prophylactic for Surgical Dental Household Employment * * * Highly Recommended by the Dental Profession in Pyorrhea Alveolaris or Riggs' Disease and Spongy, Bleeding or Receding Gums It Tightens Loose Teeth * * * Allays Inflammation Caused by Artificial Teeth and Insures a Healthy Condition of the Mouth;" (circular) " * * * The Use of Antiseptics * * * Necessity of Antiseptics * * * Dissimilar Antiseptics * * * The best antiseptic for general use is the one that inhibits the activity of germs, is entirely devoid of poisonous property and actually remedial in action when applied to infected, inflamed, irritated or injured tissues. The use of such an antiseptic affords one protection against germs without the slightest danger to life or detriment to the most delicate tissues of the body. * * * Vernas is really a unique preparation,